

## ADMITTS GERMAN UNITY IS BROKEN

Conservative Reichstag Mem-  
ber Sounds Warning of  
Internal Strife.

### UPHOLDS CENSORSHIP

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 17.—What seems to be an indication of the German Government's growing alarm at internal conditions and fear of strife is contained in an inspired article in *Der Tag* by Dr. Hugo Botger, Conservative member of the Reichstag, who declares that the internal political life of Germany is fast approaching a crisis which, he adds, "may be a misfortune if patriots are unwilling to aid the Government's task."

The writer deplores the lack of unity. The article contains the first official admission that conditions have changed since the beginning of the war, when the Kaiser declared that there were no parties in Germany, every German being united in the prosecution of the war. The following are extracts from the article:

"With the outbreak of the war our inner political development was suspended. Parties rolled up their flags and a domestic truce was declared. All existing questions that caused divisions were thrust into the background. On the contrary, external politics, which were in the backwater, became agitated. Mars took the history of the world under his hammer."

### Foreign Policy Checked.

"Now the process seems reversed. Just as England's star is setting international forces friendly to England have sprung into being to check the development of our foreign policy and reimpose the status quo. In spite of all the great efforts we have made, the successes won, with this end, to prepare the ground for the free play of domestic strife, this strife combined with the difficult question of organizing our food supplies would then be sufficient to weaken the spirit of our people and undermine our strength so that we would be driven to an untimely peace. We seem to be reaching that critical point as the debates on the censorship have made abundantly clear."

"The heart of the mischief lay in raising the question of the object of the war in the discussion of external political questions, especially the terms of peace, the U boat problem, and the intervention of President Wilson. This was all intimately connected with the question of the future of the German Empire, which forbade public discussion and suppressed public opinion and thereby compelled inconsiderate speeches in the Reichstag. These speeches were much applauded by those who wished to be rid of their anxiety about the future of the German Empire and a cowardly peace, but it is my opinion that the proper boundaries for discussion of external politics are overstepped in the Reichstag. If without any knowledge of the subject we press our Parliamentary rulers in this matter during war time and cause recrimination against a Government that cannot sustain itself, it is undesirable that external and domestic politics be intermingled."

### Perse for Socialists.

"Many politicians of the Right denounce the Government because it has declared for a new direction of domestic politics after the war and because it has proved that it can live in peace with the Social Democrats, who fulfill their duty to the Fatherland and maintain their patriotic attitude in spite of divisions in their own party."

"These criticisms may well make the diplomatic situation more difficult. For instance, our successes in the Balkans are forgotten while diplomatic failures, which are far more frequent among our enemies, are undervalued. Necessary caution is regarded as a proof of weakness and incapacity."

"In the face of Parliament and public opinion our Government must find a way to be rid of its anxiety about the future of the German Empire and its position, because in the absence of complete command of the sea the Government is bound to observe certain powerful neutrals. I cannot state the exact degree of caution necessary or how long it must be observed without injuring the vital interests of the state and domestic politics."

### Dangerous Cross Currents.

"I hope and trust that the hotbeds will cool themselves, but there are undercurrents and cross currents of suspicion which make a dangerous radical stream. Perhaps this is a welcome result to the radicals, who regard the nationalism of the Social Democrats with every sign of distrust as do their opponents on the Left."

"These politicians who do not allow themselves the full luxury of criticism but regard some measure of discipline of the press and restraint of the freedom of speech as necessary conditions of war ought to work for domestic peace for the sake of the Fatherland. Dr. Heitferich was right when he said that modern wars are also wars of the pen and that the printer's ink and the quill pen are helping the enemy with so much material in ink."

"Domestic strife is just what is most welcome to the enemy. Those who demand a real peace with strong guarantees for the future of a prosperous Germany ought to think of that and let their personal feelings and considerations stand aside. That is what the time requires."

### TURKS ROUT BRITISH.

Drive Off Force Attempting to Advance on Euphrates.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, June 17.—A British attempt to land a force on the northern bank of the Euphrates between Korna and Nasseib was prevented by the Turks, who drove back the British after six hours of fighting. The British left behind 150 dead.

The Russian forces which invaded Mesopotamia from Persia in the sector east of Mosul have been driven back into Persia and north of the town of Baneh, the only place where the Persians hold. The official statement issued here today follows:

The British attempted to land on the northern bank of the Euphrates, between Korna and Nasseib, but were forced to retreat in complete disorder after six hours of fighting. They left 150 dead.

Our troops and Persian warriors drove the Russians out of Baneh and pushed them northward.

The Russians, who some time ago gained a footing on the island of Kertan (east of Asia Minor), from which position they had been attacking the nearby coast recently, were obliged to evacuate the island owing to our effective artillery fire.

On June 12 British unsuccessfully bombarded El Arish. Our airmen successfully bombarded an enemy aeroplane and returned safely.

## The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, June 11.—Germans after capture of Fort Vaux shell two other forts nearer Verdun. Russians take Buzacez in Galicia. Italians take offensive against Austrians.

MONDAY, June 12.—Russians capture Dubno, driving Austrians back thirty-two miles. Italian Cabinet resigns after vote of confidence is refused. Germans fall in attack on Hill 304.

TUESDAY, June 13.—German troops sent to aid Austrians resist Russian advance. Infantry attacks on right bank of Meuse checked by French. Italians advance against Austrians.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.—Lemberg, capital of Galicia, menaced on three sides by Russians. Canadians in fierce charge regain 1,500 yard front recently lost in Xpress sector. Italians push assaults and win against weakened Austrian lines.

THURSDAY, June 15.—Russians near Zernowitz. Scarcity of food causes riots in Holland. Russian destroyers sink German auxiliary cruiser in Baltic engagement. Austrians attack along Posina valley but are beaten back.

FRIDAY, June 16.—Austrians evacuate Czernowitz as Russians press on. Austrians capture height near Asiago. Advances made by French on Dead Man Hill.

SATURDAY, June 17.—In single day Russians capture 14,100 Prussians. Two German attacks on Verdun fail. Italians believe Austrian drive is ended.

## GERMAN ARMIES BATTLE TO SAVE AUSTRIAN LINE

Continued from First Page.

to the practice of the Germans and of the French and British of holding the first line thinly when under heavy artillery fire.

This first line occupied, the Russians stopped for the night, clearing out the wounded and bringing up reinforcements. Next morning the Russian guns resumed their bombardment and the next lines of trenches were taken, the Austrians being driven into the town, which was taken that night.

At one point of their advance, according to the press despatches, the Russian advanced troops captured an entire Austrian battery of which every gun was loaded ready for firing.

### The Russian Plan.

Despatches from Petrograd point out that the continued retreat of the Austrians is made necessary as much by strategic considerations as by the actual pressure exerted by the Russians. The latter have driven three great wedges into the Austrian line between the Pripiet and Bukovina, and at each of the three points have extended the front of the wedge behind the Austrian lines until it has a spread of from thirty to forty miles.

This plan of Gen. Brusiloff has as its main purpose the destruction or crippling of the Austrian main power railways, thus the gaining of ground, and the Russian military writers point to the prisoners taken, now unofficially estimated at 175,000, to be added to losses in killed and wounded, and perhaps 150,000 more, as evidence that the plan is succeeding. The Petrograd correspondent also points out that even in the great retreat before the Austro-German armies last year, which cost the Russians Poland and much of Galicia,

the Russian armies retained their integrity.

### Bulgars Sent to Help.

The Russian *Invalid* of Petrograd prints a despatch from its correspondent at Kieff stating that two German army corps and two Bulgarian divisions have been sent to reinforce the Austrians in Galicia, and two more Bulgarian divisions have been sent to the Bukovina. In their retreat from the district near Rowno, the same correspondent says, the Austrians had time to destroy the railway between Rowno and Koshelishche, north of Lutsk, only at a few points and to blow up a few bridges. The rest of the road is undamaged and the Russians are hurrying repairs.

The correspondent says that the Germans are sending reinforcements to the Austrians on the Wladimir-Wolynski-Sokal-Stojanow line, north of Lemberg, and the Austrians are reported to be falling back on this line. In their advance between the Stry and the Dubno-Lemberg Railway, the correspondent says, the Russians stormed Austrian positions on a front of more than three miles along the Piashewka, a tributary of the Stry. The river was flooded, the Austrian flanks were well protected by batteries and they had the support of batteries placed on heights in the rear.

According to the *Russky* correspondent, together with the taking of the Rostok forest, compelled the retreat of the Austrians from the whole Kremenets region. In the course of this retreat the Austrians lost more of the Dubno-Lemberg Railway.

The Petrograd *Rossva* Gazette prints a despatch from Minsk saying that the Austro-German forces are evacuating the south bank of the Pripiet River and are fortifying the north bank.

## AUSTRIANS TAKE 367 ITALIANS NEAR ASIAGO

Five Machine Guns Also Captured—Many Attacks Repulsed, Vienna Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 17.—Attacks at several places on the Italian front were made today by the Italian forces, but according to the official Austrian statement, they were all repulsed.

The Austrians captured 13 officers and 351 men and five machine guns during an Italian attack near Asiago, where the Austrian War Office statement follows:

An attack by the Italians on our positions near Bagui was repulsed.

An enemy detachment made two attacks on the Italian positions near Vih (north of Tolmino) failed.

Italian efforts against our Dolomite positions were unsuccessful. Attacks made yesterday near Enfeldo before the crest of the Anzusa failed, strong enemy advances from the sector of Pimolano against our positions near the frontier and Monte Meletta failed.

Southwest of Asiago an Italian attack was repulsed. Thirteen officers and 351 men were taken prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

### GAINS FOR ITALIANS.

Rome Claims Capture of Several Positions by Alpini.

Rome, June 17.—Progress northwest of Asiago is reported in the official Italian statement issued today. On the Italian right wing Alpine troops carried the positions of Malga, Fossetta and Monte Magari, inflicting severe losses on the enemy and capturing a battery of six guns, besides prisoners and machine guns.

One hundred and sixty bombs and 60,000 arrows were dropped on Austrian encampments near Asiago yesterday by a squadron of thirty-seven aeroplanes.

The official statement is as follows: Between the Adige and Astico there were intense artillery actions. On the Italian side the positions of the enemy were force engagements, which everywhere ended favorably for us.

Southwest of Asiago, the enemy, after heavy bombardment, made two attacks on our positions from Monte Fui to Basso, one in the direction of Monte Magnaboschi and the other between Monte Lenerle and Basso.

After repeated and costly efforts enemy infantry succeeded in reaching the summit of Monte Lenerle, but was once dislodged by a successful counter-attack.

Northeast of Asiago we advanced between the Frenzella Valley and Marconia. Notwithstanding the difficult and intricate nature of the terrain and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, entrenched and supported by numerous batteries, we made progress at the head of the Frenzella Valley, on the heights of Monte Fui and Monte Castagnon and west of Marconia.

The best results were attained on the right wing, where our Alpine troops carried the positions of Malga, Fossetta and Monte Magari, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and taking 200 prisoners, a battery of six guns, four machine guns and much material.

In the Carinola, the enemy, after repeated and costly efforts, made small detachments occurred.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on various points on the Venetian plain and on the town of Padua, killing three persons and wounding eight.

On the 15th six of our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded the railway station of Mattarello in the Adige Valley. Yesterday a squadron of thirty-seven Capronis and Farmanis dropped 180 bombs and 60,000 arrows on enemy encampments north of Asiago and in the Noe Valley. The whole squadron returned safely. Two hostile machines were brought down.

## CAPT. BOELKE, CRACK TEUTON FLIER, KILLED

Slain in Air Battle, Is the Report—Brought Down 13 Machines.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 17.—Capt. Boelke, one of the most skillful German aviators, is believed to have been killed during an air battle with Roger Ribiere, a French aviator, near Verdun. The French aviator engaged a Fokker painted yellow, the pilot of which wore a yellow muffler. This is the type of machine driven by

Capt. Boelke.

Boelke. The aeroplane was brought down between the German and French trenches.

Capt. Boelke recently received an autograph letter from Emperor William complimenting him on his skill in bringing down a number of French aeroplanes.

The Kaiser in his letter, which was sent after the German aviator had brought down twelve enemy aeroplanes, said that having already bestowed on the young officer the highest war order, Pour le Merite, he could not "let pass this moment without expressing to you again my fullest acknowledgment of your excellent achievement in aerial fighting."

### ITALIANS ATTACK PARENZO.

Torpedo Boats Driven Off by Batteries, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, June 17.—The Admiralty reports that on June 12 three Italian torpedo boats entered the harbor of Parenzo, Istria, and started a bombardment, but were driven off by the shore batteries before they did material damage.

The Italian War Office reported on June 12 that the Istrian coast from Parenzo to Trieste was undergoing a violent bombardment by the Italian fleet.

Belgians Capture German Post.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAVE, via Paris, June 17.—The Belgian War Office issued the following official statement to-night:

A patrol captured a post. The German under officers occupying it were made prisoners.

## FRENCH MAKE GAIN NEAR THIAUMONT

Capture Trench Elements  
From Germans and Get  
30 Prisoners.

### BAR LE DUC IS RAIDED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 17.—The French forces made an attack on the German positions north of Hill 321, west of the Thiaumont farm, this morning, capturing some trench elements and taking some thirty prisoners.

No infantry attack was made by the Germans in the course of the day, but their artillery continued its violent bombardment of the French positions on Hill 304 and the second line in the Chateau court sector, on the west bank of the Meuse, and of the sector south of Fort Vaux on the east bank.

Considerable activity is reported from the St. Mihiel region. There was fighting with hand grenades in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, and French artillery bombarded German camps at Montee, east of St. Mihiel, and caused a fire in the railway station at Vignoulles-les-Hattonchattel, north east of the same town.

German aviators bombarded Bar-le-Duc last night, killing four civilians and wounding five, and later dropped bombs on Pont-a-Mousson without causing damage. The region of Dunkirk also was bombarded by German airmen last night with little damage.

### Air Raid Is Repeated.

Bar-le-Duc again was a target for bombs from German aeroplanes this afternoon. A few persons were injured. Little material damage being done. The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued against our first line on Hill 304 and our second line in the Chateau court sector.

On the right bank an attack by our troops on the German positions north of Hill 321 enabled us to capture this morning some trench elements and to make about thirty prisoners.

In the course of the day there was violent artillery fighting in the sector south of Fort Vaux. In the forest of Apremont there was grenade fighting. Our artillery bombarded German camps and organizations at Montee (east of St. Mihiel). Our long range pieces fired on the railway station at Vignoulles-les-Hattonchattel and a fire was started.

Aviation: Bar-le-Duc was bombarded again in the course of the afternoon. The bombs thrown caused material damage of little importance. Some injured were reported.

Last night German aeroplanes attacked the Avocourt redoubt and French posts west of Hill 304 with hand grenades. They were repulsed. A violent artillery bombardment of the French positions at Le Mort Homme was not followed by any infantry action.

### Vogues Raid Succeeded.

A French detachment raided the first and second German lines at Hill 425, east of Thann, in the Voges, last night, clearing out the trenches and bringing by sea prisoners.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

In Belgium there was last night a fairly intense artillery duel in the sector of Lombardie.

On the left bank of the Meuse German attacks with hand grenades on the redoubt at Avocourt and on our advanced posts to the west of Hill 304 were easily repulsed. There had been an intense bombardment of our positions at Le Mort Homme, but without any infantry action.

On the right bank of the river there has been violent artillery fighting in the sector to the north of Fleury.

In the Voges, following a violent bombardment on the part of our artillery directed against the German works at Hill 425, to the east of Thann, a detachment of our infantry penetrated to the first and to the second German lines, which were cleared. The French detachment returned without having suffered losses and brought with it some prisoners.

During the night of June 16-17 three aeroplanes of the enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There were no victims and the material damages were slight. At about 8 o'clock this morning eight Bar-le-Duc was bombarded by enemy aeroplanes. Four persons were killed and about five wounded. Later in the evening some bombs were thrown on Pont-a-Mousson by German aviators, but they did no damage.

During the night of June 16-17 a French bombardier air squadron threw twenty-nine shells of 120 kilos each and four of 155 kilos each upon the railway station at Longueux, Montmedy and Audun le Roman.

### BRITISH MAKE RAIDS.

Bombs Thrown Successfully Near Giverny and the Lys.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 17.—The following official statement from British headquarters in France was issued today by the British Press Bureau:

There was considerable activity last night on various parts of the front. The enemy bombarded our trenches vigorously at many points on the River Douve to Wietle. About midnight the bombardment was accompanied by two ineffective discharges of gas west of the Messines-Wytschaete ridge. There was no infantry action.

Further south we carried out two successful attacks on the River Lys and near Giverny. In both cases our parties accomplished useful bomb throwing and returned safely. Near Houthulst and Arras we exploded mines with success.

Today was devoid of particular incidents, except for mining activity in the vicinity of Loos, where three mines were sprung, one by the enemy and two by us. Of the latter one seriously damaged the enemy's underground workings.

### GERMAN AEROS ACTIVE.

Drop Bombs Along French Front—Mine Is Exploded.

BRUSSELS, via London, June 17.—German air squadrons dropped bombs at various points along the French front, according to an official statement issued today by the German War Office.

The explosion of a mine on the east of Colles in the Voges section did considerable damage, it is stated.

The statement issued by the German War Office today was as follows:

A French patrol attacked near Heaulme, north of the Aisne, was easily repulsed. In the Meuse district the activity of the artillery continued with considerable strength and was increased in the early morning hours with especial violence at certain points.

In the Voges we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy by an explosion of a mine on the east of Colles, which was repulsed a minor enemy detachment to the west of Senheim, which had succeeded in penetrating temporarily our trench.

Our squadrons dropped bombs freely at points of military importance in Bergues (French Flanders), in Bar-le-Duc and in the sector of Dombaire, Elville, Lunville and Blainville.

### GOOD NERVES SHOWN IN WAR.

"Medical Journal" Comments on Absence of Epidemics.

"The present war," the New York *Medical Journal* says, "has brought out many surprises, one of which has been the absence, or comparative absence, of epidemics and the remarkably good health of the armies engaged, especially of the armies of Great Britain and France. It is also a matter for surprise that nervous diseases have not been engendered and developed on a

large scale by the appalling conditions which exist in this war.

"It was predicted, and it seemed with reason, that civilization and self-indulgent habits had so sapped the vital and nervous powers of the population of some of the warring countries that nervous disorders would ensue on an immense scale. Such has not been the case,

which gives rise to the belief that the members of the most civilized races have not degenerated to the extent believed.

France is generally admitted to be the most highly civilized nation of the world and her sons have fought with as great pluck and steadiness and with as much determination of nerves as the most robustly stolid Russians and Turks."

The Store is closed at 5 P. M.

On Saturday, June 24th, it will be closed at 12 Noon.

# B. Altman & Co.

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that will add materially to the picturesque of surf and beach are an interesting part of the Summer display on the Third Floor. The piquant

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satin, taffeta and

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or the miss who de-

sires to be in the van-

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Swimming Suits,

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for Women and Misses claim instant attention on the Second Floor. Never were Sweaters so attractive in style, color or

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being shown for the

Summer season. The

display is large and

varied, comprising the

best products of fore-

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